CHARLES AND EVA MARIA ANDERSON ERICKSON



Charles Erickson was born February 2, 1875, at Heber, son of Eric and Anna Maria Erickson. He married Eva Maria Anderson on October 15, 1921. She was born on April 24, 1879, in Soderkoping, Sweden, daughter of John Peter and Eva Sophia Wahlquist Anderson. Maria died March 4, 1953, and Charles died September 14, 1958.

Eva Maria Althea Anderson came with her parents to Utah, arriving July 7, 1883.

She was a small, wiry girl, but that did not prevent her from doing all she could to battle the rigors of reclaiming the land from the wilderness for a home. She ac-

When she was 16 she worked in Park City and Sah Lake. She had long hours, hard work and small pay. This way she could help her parents get things that were needed for the home. She took a course in sewing and tailoring in Sah Lake and was a fine semistress.

In her early twenties she cooked for two years on a gold dredge on the Snake River, near Rupert, Idaho, for a Mr. Burroughs from New York state, cooking for the family and the crew. At the death of Mr. Burroughs she learned he was a brother of Edgar Rice Burroughs, creator of Tarzan.

On her return from Idaho, she attended the University of Utah, taking all studies that would permit her to enter a hospital at Loveland. Colorado, to train for a nursing career. After graduation she returned to Daniel and practiced nursing many years under Drs. W. R. Wherritt, H. Ray Hatch, B. A. and T. A. Dannenberg and Karl O. Nielson. Her wages were not much, but she did very conscientious work with her patients. Many times she was also the "mostlere" in her patient's home.

She was a beekeeper and enjoyed gardening and served for Red Cross drives for many years.

Always active in the Church, she worked in Mutual, was secretary of the Primary and a president of the Relief Society. She took part in many theatricals.

Her husband was a farmer and stockman. They were the parents of one son, Charles Fredric, born July 31, 1922, at Dan-



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She was a small, wiry girl, but that did not prevent her from doing all she could to battle the rigors of reclaiming the land from the wilderness for a home. She accomplished everything she undertook to do.

When she was 16 she worked in Park City and Salt Lake. She had long hours, hard work and small pay. This way she could help her parents get things that were needed for the home. She took a course in sewing and tailoring in Salt Lake and was a fine seamstress.

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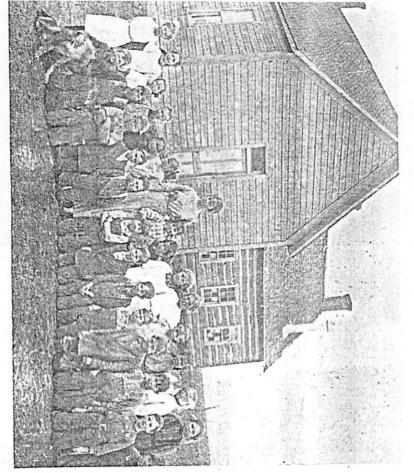
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among the improvements. There was no exact ge for the pupils. Both the convenience of the asse and the availability of transportation were



Early Daniels school

t factors in determining when children would nool. The parents paid a fee for each child in

ine in the morning the students of all ages ene single classroom. Classwork was preceded yer offered by the teacher or one of the older Then instruction in the three R's supple-

In geography the pupils received "a view of the present state of the world," according to the sub-title to Olney's School Geography. They learned among other items "how Italy is bounded," "the features of the European, Asiatic, Malayan, African and Indian Races," and "how society is organized."

They struggled with addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and denominate numbers during the arithmetic period.

Spelling from Bancroft's *Pacific Coast Series* placed emphasis on articulation and inflection. Each Friday the older students participated in a spelling contest while the younger children watched.⁵

Announcement of the morning and afternoon recess periods saw children rushing pell-mell outside to join their friends in such games as tag, steal-the-stick, and drop-the-handkerchief.

This description of the Midway school is true in general of all Wasatch County schools in the 1870's. Teachers were generally ill paid and often supplemented their meager incomes with other work. Many of the teachers were transient and there were few professional standards. The county had been divided into school districts, but these divisions were not functioning, nor were the schools and teachers supported by general taxation of the people.

The third phase of education saw the establishment of church schools, together with the improvement of the district school system. In Wasatch County the Metho-